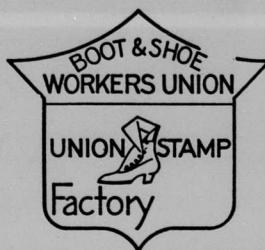


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- Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

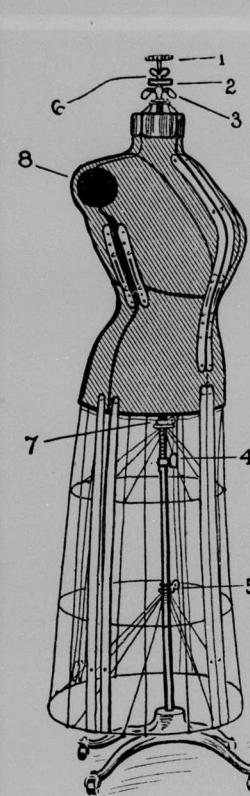
reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

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The woman who makes her own dresses needs an Adjustable Dress Form. She cannot fit herself, perfectly—on her own figure. It almost can't be done. To secure a satisfactory fitting she



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Thousands of women who make their dresses now use the Automatic Adjustable Form. They would not be without it. These women formerly tried to fit themselves before a mirror or by trying their dresses on someone else. Now their garments fit perfectly and have the correct lines as shown in "Good Dressing."

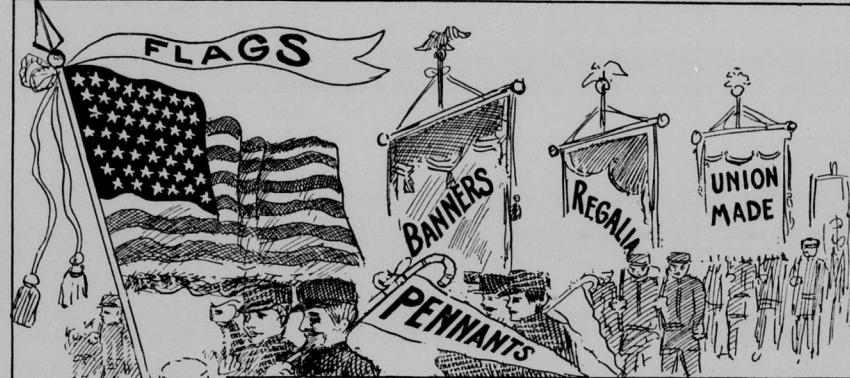
Thousands of women have been disappointed in their attempts at dressmaking at home because of the fitting problem. The Automatic Adjustable Dress Form has solved that problem for every woman who uses one. It is easier and more satisfactory for you to fit your own gowns over a Form than it is for a dressmaker to fit them on you. It is less trouble, less fatiguing to you, and insures much more satisfaction.

Our Adjustable Dress Forms are priced from \$7.45 to \$15.00, depending on the style. Ask for demonstration at the Notion Department.



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913.

No. 27

MILITARY COURTS AND CIVILIANS

We herein give a few extracts from the dissenting opinion of Judge Ira E. Robinson of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in the case of "Mother Jones" and several others who were tried by a military commission and imprisoned during the miners' strike without a jury trial. He said, in part:

"The majority opinion boldly asserts that the sacred guaranties of our State constitution may be set aside and wholly disregarded on the plea of necessity. It had long been supposed that such a doctrine was forever condemned and foreclosed in this State. It was believed that the ringing denunciation against that doctrine in the opening sentences of our constitution was sufficient to bar it from recognition by any citizen, official, or judge. The unmistakable words were supposed to be too clear ever to endanger our people by a disregard of their meaning. Hear them: 'The provisions of the constitution of the United States, and of this State, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.'

"How closely akin are these words to those that were uttered by the Supreme Court of the United States shortly prior to the adoption of our constitution: 'The constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government, within the constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence.'

"Martial law can not rightly be sanctioned in West Virginia in the face of this constitutional declaration. For, as the majority opinion admits, martial law is a departure from the constitution, a plain violation thereof, under the plea of necessity. It substitutes the law of a military commander for the law of the constitution. It is the total abrogation of orderly presentment and trial by jury so jealously guarded by the constitution. Thence, since martial law is such a plain departure from the constitution, that instrument itself brands martial law as subversive to good government and as tending to anarchy.

"Having made this general declaration against martial rule, the makers of our constitution went further. They provided that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended. No exceptions were made.

"Not content with two declarations against martial law which we have seen, the founders grew even more specific. They again said: 'The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State.' There is no ambiguity in these words. He who runs may read. They directly strike at martial law; they directly inhibit martial law. For, the height of martial law is the supplanting of the civil courts by military courts. But this provision expressly ordains that military courts shall ever take the place of the civil courts of the State for the trial of civil offenses. No military sentence for a civil offense can rightly stand in the face of these words. Nor can these words be rightly overlooked in order to uphold any military sentence. To do so is to make the constitution a rope of sand.

"It is said that the State must live. So must the citizen live and have liberty—the constitutional guaranties vouchsafed to him.

The founders of our State saw fit to exclude this claimed theory of implied or presumed right of self defense in a State. They knew it to be absolutely unnecessary as to any State in the American union under the constitution of the United States. They knew that it was even more likely to lead to abuse than to good. They could well afford to disclaim it by positive prohibitions against its exercise, for the constitution of the Union fully protected the State. Were they not consistent in denouncing and prohibiting a principle of self defense wholly out of harmony with constitutional government and relying on the safety vouchsafed to the State by the general government of the Union of which it is a part? Was not the guaranty of the general government sufficient for the continued life of the State? That guarantee speaks plainly: 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.' Does the State need methods so at variance with constitutional guaranties as is martial law when it may obtain the power of the Union to suppress even domestic violence?"

In closing he says: "A sense of duty has compelled the writing of this opinion. If it may in the future only cause the doctrine promulgated by the majority to be questioned, the labor will not have been in vain."

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

The Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Saturday night, decided that the San Francisco labor movement should celebrate labor's holiday by a great demonstration at the Stadium in Golden Gate Park. If the Labor Council approves the recommendation tonight the committee is prepared to proceed with all the details for a mammoth celebration by labor's hosts in this city on the first Monday in September in Golden Gate Park.

Several years have passed since the labor movement of San Francisco held its celebration on this side of the bay because of the fact that San Francisco and Alameda Counties have jointly observed the day at a location as nearly central as possible.

This year arrangements will be made for races of all kinds and descriptions. There will be harness races on the Stadium track, as well as motorcycle and bicycle races. There will also be games and high-class contests between athletes of the amateur athletic union. Joseph Hickey will have charge of these contests and will put on a program that will be worth traveling miles to witness. San Francisco's premier athletes will take part in these events, contesting for valuable prizes of all descriptions for teams, clubs and individuals.

The names of several prominent orators of national reputation have been suggested to the committee of arrangements, and a treat in this line surely awaits those who may find it possible to journey out to the Stadium on September 1st.

It is the aim of the Labor Day Committee to make the celebration this year the greatest in the history of the local labor movement by providing a program of the highest possible merit.

Full details will be announced at a later date.

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.

By Professor I. W. Howerth.

What is to be done for the young man of eighteen to twenty-five years of age who wants more education but who has not had a high school course, who cannot go to college for lack of the required high school training, but who feels himself too old to go back to the high school?

The University Farm School at Davis, entrance examinations for which are about to be held under the auspices of nearly every county superintendent in California, is one answer to this question. The University of California believes that it has developed there at Davis a valuable and altogether new type of agricultural education. Many States have established agricultural high schools, but it is a new thing to offer a three-year course in agriculture planned expressly for young men eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Since something less than 12 per cent of the young people who complete a grammar school course ever complete a high school course, 85 per cent of the young people of the country find themselves at eighteen years unprepared to begin a college course even if they so desire. Now the University Farm School offers young men a valuable practical training in agriculture adapted to their maturity and to their lack of high school training. The high school graduate is not to be barred if he wants this type of education.

The courses to be given at the University Farm School, beginning with September 22d next, are planned primarily to give young men an understanding of the fundamental sciences of chemistry, botany, zoology, etc., and their application to ranch practice, and to the successful growing of forage crops and all classes of live stock. The University holds that the rancher needs not only to know what is good practice, but also to know the principles or why of that practice. Principles and laws of nature never change, but rules of practice must be constantly changed to meet shifting combinations of circumstances, and the more thorough the understanding of the principles the better the practice. The modern business rancher must have skill and experience in the management of labor and planning of work, and he must have business ability in the matter of labor and supplies and the disposition of the products of his ranch. Skill and experience in these latter things cannot be obtained in the college class room nor even in the college fields and barns, but there can be secured that understanding of fundamental principles, that grasp of accumulated experience and, observation, and enough practice in the actual doing to make these things clear so that the young man goes forth into his commercial work in a position to profit by the results of scientific research and the accumulated experience of common practice, forewarned against many of the common causes of failure.

Enough botany is given to teach the recognition of common weeds, their habits of growth and methods of eradication; the methods of selection and improvement of grain and forage crops; budding, grafting, spraying, pruning of fruits, and the packing of fruit products for market; the principles of land surveying as applied to the laying out of irrigation checks and ditches on the ordinary farm; practice in the judging of market types and breeds of live stock and poultry, and the breeding, improvement, feeding, care and management of all classes of live stock and poultry. With these is given training in the application of arithmetic and algebra to such commercial problems as computation of field areas, irrigation ditch capacities, water flow, balancing of feed rations, and computation of fertilizer mixtures. In farm mechanics, the student is given training in blacksmithing, carpenter work, operation of gasoline and other motor power, and instruction in ordinary farm machinery manipula-

tion. The dairy instruction includes production and manipulation.

Every successful rancher must conduct business correspondence, study agricultural literature, speak in commercial, political, social, or religious gatherings from time to time. He should therefore, have such training in language and literature as will meet the needs of these positions. Such English as is taught is presented with a special view to their application in this way rather than to a study of general literature.

The purpose of the University Farm School is to give each student three years of useful training in the science and practice of agriculture with such general subjects as the brief time available permits, with a view to developing as well-rounded a citizen as is possible in the time and amount of preparation at the disposal of the student.

Entrance examinations consisting of an essay on an assigned subject, and practice in the application of arithmetic, especially percentage and fractions, to common problems, will be held under the auspices of nearly every county superintendent in the State early in August. Entrance examinations will be held also at the University Farm, Davis, September 19th and 20th. Courses begin September 22d. The necessary expenses for one year's study will vary from \$250 to \$275. Tuition is entirely free.

One of the features which has helped contribute to the popularity of the University Farm, which is a part of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, is the way in which the demand for practical agricultural instruction for adults has been met. Aside from the regular instruction to students in the college and in the three-year School of Agriculture courses, there have been given each fall, since the farm was established in 1908, a series of short courses dealing with the various phases of agriculture in the most practical and definite way that the limited time allotted to this work would permit of. The fall of 1912 over 190 students spent from two to eight weeks at the University Farm in attendance upon one or more of the short courses offered there. Of this large group of students, who were of all ages, some were experienced farmers,

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ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE
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ENGLISH COTTAGE
JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR
FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
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Coffee is Injurious to Some Folks Does it Affect You?



IT WILL ANSWER
THE COFFEE QUES-
TION FOR YOU. 

YOU WILL WANT
IT THREE TIMES
A DAY.   

THREE G's

NOT A CEREAL COFFEE, BUT AN APPETIZING,
HEALTH BUILDING, INVIGORATING DRINK.

some were men who had just started farming, and others were city men, mechanics, clerks and representatives of different lines of business who were developing an interest in agriculture, largely with the hope of engaging in it later. There is probably no place where more interest is taken in scientific farming than in California, nor where the "back-to-the-land" movement is more apparent, and the short courses appeal especially to people of these classes.

Six short courses will be given at the University Farm this fall, as follows: General Agriculture, September 29th-October 25th; Dairy Production, September 29th-October 25th; Poultry Husbandry, September 29th-November 8th; Dairy Manufactures, September 29th-November 22d; Animal Husbandry, October 27th-November 8th; Horticulture and Viticulture, October 27th-November 15th. The dates of the courses are so arranged that the General Agriculture course or Dairy Production course may each be followed by Animal Husbandry or Horticulture, for many students will come to stay longer than the time required for a single course.

There are no entrance examinations and no restrictions as to sex. Persons enrolling must be at least eighteen years of age. Except for the payment of small fees to cover the cost of laboratory material, tuition is free, and the only expense is board and room, which will average from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars per month. A circular describing these short courses has been issued, and may be obtained by addressing the Dean at the University Farm School, Davis.

In the short time which a student will spend attending any of these courses, it is impossible to make an exhaustive study of the subjects mentioned, nor is this intended. The best instructors from the College of Agriculture will handle this work in such a way that the greatest benefit can be realized. There will be much laboratory work or field practice along with the lectures and demonstrations, all to bring out the practical phases of the sort of agriculture chosen. It is not hoped to turn out successful farmers, but it is the desire to send students away with an ambition to be successful farmers rather than ordinary farmers, and the courses of study are planned with this thought in mind. They represent a period of concentrated thought with the main purpose of improving and increasing California agriculture, and their length is such that even the busy man can afford to attend.

BUREAU OF MINES.

New publications. (List 21, August, 1913.) Bulletins—59. Investigations of detonators and electric detonators, by Clarence Hall and S. P. Howell; 1913; 73 pp., 7 pls., 5 figs. 61. Abstract of current decisions on mines and mining, October, 1912, to March, 1913, by J. W. Thompson; 1913; 82 pp.

Technical Papers—15. An electrolytic method of preventing the corrosion of iron and steel, by J. K. Clement and L. V. Walker; 1913; 19 pp., 10 figs. 42. The prevention of waste of oil and gas from flowing wells in California, with a discussion of special methods used by J. M. Pollard, by Ralph Arnold and V. R. Garfias; 1913; 15 pp., 2 pls., 4 figs. 47. Portable electric mine lamps, by H. H. Clark; 1913; 11 pp.

Miners' Circular—12. The use and care of miners' safety lamps, by J. W. Paul; 1913; 19 pp., 4 figs.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

International News Letter

Great Britain—The eight-hour day is becoming more and more general among the steel smelters whose organization increased by 9860 last year, the present number being 27,000. Last year there were 1,852,241 workers employed in factories in Great Britain, 690,834 of whom were engaged in the textile trades. The Labor Party submitted a bill for the formation of a government office of mines and a mining minister, and the nationalization of the mining industry. The Welsh miners decided to refuse to work with such miners as are not organized in their union after the next control day.

Russia—A great strike wave is surging through the Lodz district. The employers in the textile trades have answered with a lockout; 30,000 workers are now idle. Four thousand Singer sewing machine workers are on strike near Moscow. On June 30th the metal workers in St. Petersburg struck work in certain sections as a protest against the sentences passed by the court-martial upon 50 naval seamen for having a revolutionary organization. The Metal Workers' Union of St. Petersburg has, during the last six months, registered 2600 new members. The Moscow Tailors' Union has made an urgent appeal through the newspapers to all those who are striving for the enlightenment of the people, to send books, etc., for their library. There is at present a hygienic exhibition in St. Petersburg, in which the Russian trade unions have, for the first time, taken part; they have exhibited statistics, tables, etc.

Austria—The great Western Federation of Miners will for the first time send a representative to the coming International Miners' Congress in Carlsbad. This will be the chairman, Charles H. Moyer. In Vienna a strike of 552 painters was answered by a lockout of 2500 men. The strike ended successfully for the painters, who secured all round increases in wages and numerous other improvements. The Metal Workers' Federation, in co-operation with the Co-Operative Society, has established a banking federation for the Austrian workers' societies; same had deposits to the extent of £40,000 to start with, and already numerous trade unions and co-operative societies are among its clients. The eighth congress of the Austrian Printers' Federation begins on the 22d of September in Krakaw. Much interest has been taken of late in the question of an industrial union for the whole of the printing trade.

Germany—The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Printers' Federation, has now a circulation of 50,000 copies and is the only trade union organ which is not supplied free to the members. This paper, which recently celebrated its fiftieth jubilee, is published three times weekly. The "Correspondence-blatt," the organ of the National Centre of the German Trade Unions, has published exhaustive statistics covering the local trades councils of the independent trade unions. Such councils existed in 744 places in the year 1912, and had a membership of 2,339,873, 178,834 more than last year. These organizations are engaged in the furthering of trade union agitation, education, legal advice, protective measures for workers. The new Trade Union House of the wood workers has recently been completed at a cost of over £50,000; 35 persons are engaged in the head office, 25 in the printing office, and numerous others in the office of the Berlin branch of the trade union. The Berlin section of the Metal Workers' Federation, which numbers 100,000 members, has built its headquarters at a cost of £90,000; over 50 persons are engaged in the office. In Mulhausen a collision between the police and the strikers took place upon the occasion of the strike among the navies. Two persons were killed and several in-

jured. The workers demanded the tariff wage, but foreign workers were introduced to take the place of the agitators on the different systems. The unyielding attitude of the employers has driven the dock-yard workers in Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, and Flensburg to striking on an extensive scale. These men have for a long time been demanding an increase in wages and improved working times.

France—In their efforts to put an end to the anti-military agitation, the government has adopted a new and desperate measure. They have had twelve trade unionists in Paris and a number in the provinces arrested on the plea that they have been guilty of serious offences in connection with the anti-military demonstrations in the army. A round 12,000 of the 50,000 municipal workers have been promised improved conditions as regards their pensions for many years. At present these workers can claim a pension of between 600 and 700 francs per year. According to the new project the workers will receive a pension of 1250 francs; female workers 800 francs, at 55 years of age; men engaged in the flushing of drains, etc., to receive a pension upon reaching the fiftieth year. The carriage workers' strike broke up after having lasted two weeks, as the employers showed no sign of giving way as regards the granting of the free Saturday afternoon and increased wages. The free Saturday afternoon will still be attempted by the workers, who will leave work altogether mid-day on Saturday and return the following Monday morning. A conference of the trade unions affiliated to the Trade Union National Centre has taken place in Paris for the purpose of settling the question of district trades councils. It was decided to divide the whole land into a great number of districts, at the heads of which should be direct representatives of the National Centre. All organizations to be compelled to belong to the district unions. Upon the proposition of the metal workers it was decided that the coming International Conference of Trade Union National Centres should deal with the questions of the foreign workers in France, in view of the possible augmented influx which is expected consequent upon the new military law.

Spain—The strike among the printers in Barcelona, which has been running since May 7th, has now ended in a complete defeat for the workers, due chiefly to inadequate preparations. Of the 1300 printers in Barcelona, only a fraction belong to the local organization, so that the strike funds ran out directly after the beginning of the strike. The struggle began with great enthusiasm, but a number of the non-organized became impatient when strike pay was denied them and voted for the resumption of work just when the employers were wavering. The reason of the strike was that the employers would not grant an increase in the wages, and the government refused to consider the tariff proposals of the printers. Almost 15,000 workers are taking part in the transport and dock workers' strike in Huelva. The municipal officials in the province of Asturia decided, at a preliminary conference at Oviedo, to hold a conference for the purpose of discussing the question of provisions for the aged municipal workers, and to prepare for a strike, to begin on the 1st of January, if more regular wages, as well as a greater independence and freedom are not granted by that date. The bakery hands have entered into a lively movement in support of a law which has been introduced for the abolition of night duty.

Hungary—The recent strike among the officials of the "North British Insurance Company" has ended successfully for the men, their demand for increased pay having been granted. The tailors in the ready-made clothing industry in Hungary have been locked out for some weeks. They demand the nine-hour day and an increase in wages of 50 heller (about 5 cents) per day.

LONDON'S TRAMWAYS PAY WELL.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The increasing popularity of the bonds for the extensions of the Municipal Railway is making the organs of the United Railroads desperate. The "Chronicle" recklessly publishes a statement that the London County Council Tramways are a failure, and editorially says that they made a loss of \$750,000 during the year.

The report of the London Council, just issued, shows gross receipts for the past year of \$10,920,786, and working expenses of \$7,336,474, leaving a net revenue of \$3,584,312. These tramways are almost entirely of the conduit electric system, with no overhead wires. The total capital invested by the city is \$62,697,437, of which \$14,765,469 has been paid off by the sinking fund since 1899, when the Council first commenced to operate the tramways.

The "Chronicle" calls this a "failure." Then, what is the United Railroads? Its lines have been privately operated for fifty years. The company has issued a total capitalization of \$87,000,000, although Bion J. Arnold reports the value of all of its property at but \$21,000,000; and it has fewer cars, and ten miles less of track than in the period twenty years ago.

The United Railroad has provided a sinking fund for the payment of but a small part of its bonds, and Arnold reports that \$27,000,000 of its bonds will have no sinking fund at all for their payment at maturity. The State Railroad Commission reports that more than half of the cash and other securities have been taken out of the existing sinking funds by the owners of the company, who have substituted their own mere promises to pay instead.

During the past two years the London County Council expended \$4,850,000 in building new lines and equipment, of which \$800,000 were paid for lands condemned to widen streets. In addition to paying interest, \$1,090,000 were set aside out of the past year's receipts for the sinking fund. The "Chronicle" says that because no contribution was made to the "Renewals Fund" out of the year's revenue, these municipal tramways are a "failure," and "made a loss of \$750,000 during the year. It is not aware that out of the annual receipts of London's tramways there has been accumulated in that fund a total of \$3,070,000.

As the United Railroads has not a single dollar in any such fund, according to the statement of its "balance sheet," in Table 33 of Arnold's report, that company must be a monstrous failure, measured even by the standard of its friend the "Chronicle." The London Tramways have in addition to the above renewals' fund, \$1,287,653 in a general reserve fund.

The London Tramways carried 312,652,653 passengers last year, without overcrowding, giving each passenger a seat. Workingmen's tickets are sold for two cents, good for a ride of nine miles. The Council runs all night cars on the important routes. The employees are paid the highest wages of any tramway men in England and work but eight hours per day.

At a sitting of a House of Commons Select Committee last March, it was brought out that the London omnibus drivers work ninety-seven hours and thirty-six minutes out of the one hundred and sixty-eight hours in the week. In one case the driver worked fifteen hours and forty-five minutes four days in the week, and eleven and a half hours the other three days. And the "Chronicle" exultingly boasts that these buses compete with the municipal tramways that work their men but eight hours for six days, a total of forty-eight hours in the week, or less than half the time that the unfortunate bus men put in.

As, since the defeat of Charter Amendment 34, the "Chronicle's" proprietor and other directors of the Panama Exposition are advocating the use of omnibuses, instead of the Municipal Railway in San Francisco, the experience of London with them is interesting. They pay nothing toward

the upkeep of the roadway, many of them are operated by "pirates" who overcharge, rob and extort money from their passengers; they do not run all night; they overwork and underpay the employees; cause a multitude of accidents; maliciously prevent passengers getting on the cars, by stopping their buses between the cars and the curb; have brought about a frightful congestion of the streets of London. In one count at the Mansion House station, it was found that four of London's municipal cars had sufficient seats for all the passengers that could be accommodated in twenty-five omnibuses and other passenger vehicles assembled at that point.

TRIUMPH OF ELECTROTYPERS.

In its story of the last meeting of Minneapolis Typographical Union the Minnesota "Union Advocate" has the following:

"One of the most pleasing pieces of news announced in the meetings for some time was that the electrotypers, who had been on strike for more than three months, had won a complete victory and had come to satisfactory terms with their employers. Not only did the electrotypers win, but they dictated the terms of final settlement, and their contract not only calls for an eight-hour day and a scale of wages approved by the members, but also secures for the electrotypers many things they did not expect to gain when they started out.

"No more striking example of the truth of the old adage, 'United we stand, divided we fall,' has ever been forthcoming than in the case of this strike of the electrotypers. In the beginning of the controversy the entire membership—forty men—left their positions and cast their lot with the union. One month, two months, three months went by, but not a man faltered. At the end of this period the men seemed to be getting their second wind and steps were taken to conduct a long siege. As an aid to the campaign the unionists decided to start a shop of their own. This they did, and when the employers saw the turn affairs had taken, they got together, capitulated and victory perched upon the banner of the loyal union men who stuck to the end and were willing to stick longer if necessary. It was a clean battle, and the fruits of victory are being enjoyed by those who did the fighting. In the conduct of the strike Organizer Crandall took a prominent part, and he and the union received valuable aid from the printers, for which a letter of thanks was read Sunday."

BILLBOARD QUESTION.

Last Monday afternoon the hall of the Board of Supervisors was crowded to its capacity by those interested in the question of limiting the height of billboards in this city. The Public Welfare Committee presented majority and minority reports dealing with requests for permits to maintain, in accordance with the ordinance, boards higher than ten feet in certain districts.

The majority of the committee recommended that nearly all of the requests be denied, while Supervisor A. J. Gallagher presented a minority report to the contrary effect and led the fight for a postponement of action for one week to give members of the board an opportunity to study the two reports. After considerable discussion the matter was made a special order for 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

If the majority report should be adopted about 100 mechanics will be thrown out of employment in order to please a few persons whose artistic sensibilities are jarred by the appearance of billboards in different sections of the city.

The Press Feeders' Strike Is On

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CALIFORNIA LIBEL MET IN PARIS.

Alice Park, one of the California delegates to Budapest, writes from Paris that the "Daily Mail" of July 15th makes several statements about California and the results of woman suffrage there under the heading: "Freak Demands of Women Voters." They call for correction, and she writes to the "Daily Mail" as follows:

It is true that a greater number of bills was introduced in both houses of the California Legislature than ever before, and also that the money appropriations were very large. This is true of other legislatures and parliaments everywhere, as countries grow in population and business.

However, it is to be remembered that the California Legislature has 120 men members and not one woman. What was well done—or ill done—was not done by men alone.

It is true that laws were passed to regulate the height of crates for live chickens. The credit for this law belongs to the humane societies, whose officers and members are always women as well as men, voters or non-voters.

If the California hotel bed sheets are hereafter to be ten feet long, credit must be given to the brave men of Texas where women have never yet voted, and the men of California followed a good example.

But your despatch from New York, which is separated 3000 miles from California, fails by omission, as well as by commission.

There were most excellent new laws made in California in the spring of 1913, which are generally recognized as woman's laws. Although the actual votes in the Legislature were all votes of men, women voters made a full half of the public demand for these bills.

One of these was called "the woman's bill." It shuts up houses of prostitution.

Another new bill is the one which makes mothers joint guardians over the persons of their minor children.

There were many others more deserving of prominence than the one about chicken crates. A sense of proportion is a first necessity of human progress.

PAINTERS' ELECTION.

The following were the officers elected by the District Council of Painters August 6th: President, Jesse Marshall, Jr.; vice-president, W. P. Kennedy; warden, G. H. Hall; recording secretary, W. L. Reed; trustees, T. C. Lynch, G. Zeigelmayr, G. H. Furry, J. E. Force, J. McCormack; examining board, W. F. Birkholz, A. E. Smith, F. Davis, J. Kenny, D. Carvelo, J. Marshall, Jr., F. H. Mosher, G. H. Hall, W. P. Kennedy, J. McCormack, M. J. Maguire; business agent, A. E. Smith.

The following resolution was presented:

Whereas, An important issue, vital to the interest of the citizens of San Francisco, is to be determined at a special election on August 26, 1913, the successful outcome of which will tend to the upbuilding of our fair city, as well as presaging its most brilliant future; and

Whereas, The splendid financial success achieved by the municipally owned Geary-street railway is evidence that San Francisco can successfully operate public utilities, while paying its employees the fair pay of three (\$3) dollars for eight (8) hours' work; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the District Council of Painters No. 8 of San Francisco and vicinity, in meeting assembled Wednesday evening, August 6, 1913, that we are heartily in accord with, indorse and will lend our unqualified support, both by voice and vote, for the passage of the proposed authorized \$3,500,000 bond issue for the extension of municipal railways, on August 26th.

L. A. MORELLI,
A. J. BARRETT,
W. L. REED, Secy. D. C. of P.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

The pressmen and feeders now out on strike in the offices of the Franklin Printing Trades Association in an endeavor to raise the pay of the feeders from \$13.50 per week to \$16 are preparing for a siege and equipping themselves for a stubborn fight to a finish with every indication that in the end the Franklin Association of employers will be compelled to admit shameful defeat.

In their plans for a struggle to a successful conclusion the pressmen and assistants are receiving the moral and financial support of other unions of their craft along the Pacific Coast. Los Angeles is to contribute \$200 per week until the end of the strike, while San Diego will send a similar amount. Bakersfield has levied an assessment which will net \$25 per week, and Seattle has pledged, through an assessment of 5 per cent, about \$100 per week. A number of local unions have promised weekly assistance, among the more recent being the stereotypers, \$25 per week, while the Labor Council last Friday night voted \$100 per week for ten weeks, with the understanding that if the strike lasted longer further aid would be forthcoming.

All things considered, the outlook is bright for a final victory for the strikers. They are receiving the necessary financial support and the employers are hopelessly defeated in their efforts to fill the places of their former employees. Therefore, there are but two determinations for the employers to the present contest—conceding the demand of the feeders for increased pay, or bankruptcy. In the face of the stern facts it is impossible to reach any other conclusion, and the sooner the controversy is settled the better for all concerned.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Edwards Davis and his company will head the Orpheum bill next week in "The Kingdom of Destiny" the scene of which is in the throne room of a king's palace. The time when the action of the story begins is evening. Music is heard in the distance and nearer the clinking of golden goblets. The king is at the finish of a feast, the Feast of Gluttons. Throughout his life he has feasted at the table of the senses, until now his soul is surfeited. The master of the ceremonies, a councilor in the kingdom known as Evil, has left the table to prepare for the king's further pleasure. Opposite the throne is a brazen door, which leads to the dungeon of penalties, the doorkeeper of which is Fate. Near him waits a woman whose hands are bound in chains and who has just been brought in from the wilderness. She is Love. Evil then seeks to dominate the king by the seduction of Lust, a dancer. When Lust fails, Evil appeals to Art, whereupon Love with her sweetness and freedom of thought liberates the enslaved mind of the king. The Vanias, a quartette of grand opera soloists, will be heard in a song story called "The Fisherman's Betrothal." Direct from the Alhambra Theatre, London, come the Three Du-For Boys, where they were one of the most popular dancing features. The Du-For Trio appropriately describe their act as Dancing in a Nutshell. Williams, Thompson and Copeland will appear in an interesting and amusing little comedy called "The Burglars' Union" which contains several clever character studies. Jack Williams does a splendid piece of acting as the embryo burglar. He has efficient assistance in James Thompson as Jimmie, a negro, and Curt Copeland, who trebles the role of a cop, a passer-by and old man Baker. Next week will be the last of Will Rogers; Walter S. "Rube" Dickinson; Rameses and Milton Pollock and Company in George Ade's comedietta "Speaking to Father."

Why run in pursuit of shadows when the truth stands before us in the plainest and most substantial characters?—Chalmers

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913.

Years hence, perhaps, may dawn an age
More fortunate, perhaps, than we,
Which without hardness will be sage,
And gay without frivolity.

—Matthew Arnold.

When "I Won't Work" shouters are able to show the practical results the trade union movement has produced, then the sensible union men and women will give them a hearing. Up to date, however, the only asset of these world savers has been the volume of noise each is able to make. Sane men know it requires more than noise to improve conditions.

Competition for franchises to operate public transportation vehicles in the streets of New York City has begun before the board of estimates. Numerous companies are applying for franchises. One company has filed a list of twenty routes it desires to operate and one of the features of this line, it is said, would be that girls would be employed to collect the fares of its patrons.

American financial interests with large holdings in Mexico are apparently doing everything possible to force intervention by the United States Government. President Wilson appears to be anxious for a peaceable solution of the question. Huerta, whether a knave or a fool, is doing great work for those who desire intervention. If war does not result it will not be the fault of American and English capitalists.

The government forest service is making use of the towers erected by power companies. The steel towers are being increasingly used by forest rangers as fire lookout stations on national forests. With the harnessing of the mountain streams a network of these lines is gradually being woven over the forests, and in the absence of other convenient lookouts, the rangers find the steel towers helpful in their fire patrol work.

"Every man has the right to work for whomsoever he chooses," says Judge Quinn of Salem, Mass., in rendering a decision. Organized labor has never disputed that point, but the union man also insists he has some rights, and among them is the right to refuse to work with whomsoever he pleases. He pleases to refuse to work with the non-union man and no man has a right to punish him for such action, though many judges have attempted to usurp such power. Society refuses to mingle with lepers because of the danger of infection. The non-unionist is the leper of the industrial world and the trade unionist refuses to mingle with him. If Judge Quinn so dearly loves the non-unionist he has the permission of the labor movement to go and work with him to his heart's content.

THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY

Big business and its agents are very busy just at present trying to convince the people of San Francisco that it should be left in undisputed and exclusive control of all public utilities, but particularly the street railways, because of the competency of the privately-selected operatives and the total incompetency of those capable of being selected by the municipality.

These people constantly assert that the people can not profitably operate their own street car lines in spite of the fact that the Geary-street road is a practical demonstration of the falsity of their statements. In England there are eighty-three cities operating municipal railways, sixty-six of them with profits ranging from \$700 to \$1,382,855 in a single year. For the year 1912 these roads turned over to the tax rate of these cities the sum of \$8,350,000, yet the people of this city are daily warned that they are incapable of operating their own street railways and that taxes will be greatly increased if they vote bonds for the extension of the profit-producing Geary-street line. "What fools (they think) we mortals be."

It is not patriotism that induces our financial overlords to invest their money in public utilities, nor is it the desire to furnish the people needed service. The primary object of these investments is, unfortunately, the enrichment of private individuals who give nothing to society in return, and who care nothing for society except insofar as it may affect their gains. The people who make such investments do not themselves operate the utilities. They employ men who can do so at a profit. If these private individuals can employ capable men, what is to hinder the municipality from doing likewise? It certainly will not be said the men who manage the street car systems throughout the country which return big dividends do so out of a love for the persons who own the stocks. Only an insane person could thus be persuaded.

The real reason for the vigorous opposition to the extension bonds is to be found in the fact that the present municipal railway is returning to the city a clear profit of more than \$10,000 per month, and if the contemplated extensions are built these profits will be increased to \$40,000 or \$50,000 per month and the private individuals who have heretofore been given the exclusive right to furnish poor service and reap large profits will not only be denied the additional dividends, but, because of the competition furnished by the municipal railway, will be compelled to furnish better service to the people on the lines they now own. In this prospect may be found one of the reasons for the present display of desperation in their opposition to the extension bonds.

The people of San Francisco are overwhelmingly in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. This is not doubted by the opponents of the bond issue. They know the Geary-street road has given the people a glimpse of things as they ought to be, and they realize that such lessons are dangerous to their interests, hence they are fighting the bond issue desperately in order that their opportunities for graft may not be further curtailed. The one hope they harbor is that the men and women who believe in public ownership of public utilities, because of their confidence in the final outcome, will remain away from the polls, while the money-grabbers will be there in full force, and thus prevent the bonds from receiving the necessary two-thirds majority.

In order to frustrate the plans of these greedy capitalists it is essential that every soul in the city who is qualified to vote and who favors public ownership shall make an especial effort to go to the polls on August 26th and give the opponents of the bonds such a trouncing that they will not readily forget it. The apathy of the average citizen has offered encouragement to the stock-jobbers to oppose every scheme calculated to benefit the great mass of the people.

Trade unionists of this city should not forget that the main opposition to the bonds comes from the United Railroads, which company pays its motormen and conductors 25 cents an hour, while the Municipal Railway pays 37½ cents per hour for the same service. The employees of the privately-owned car lines work long hours for short pay for no reason other than to increase the profits of Patrick Calhoun and his fellows.

The Geary-street road returns a profit to the people of San Francisco of more than \$10,000 per month after paying its platform men \$3 for an eight-hour day. If you desire that these conditions shall be perpetuated and enlarged, your duty is to vote for Municipal Railway extension bonds. In this fight the voter who fails to go to the polls helps Calhoun and his cohorts, because the smaller the vote, the less likely will be the possibility of a two-thirds majority for the bonds.

Put the date, August 26th, down in your memorandum book now and arrange to be at the polls on that day. Your duty is plain. Do not turn up in the delinquent class on such a vital matter.

Fluctuating Sentiments

It is little short of marvelous the progress the labor movement has made. When we remember the ignorance and selfishness with which it has had to contend from within and the greed and avarice from without, its progress almost surpasses belief. While the intelligent and patient men have been pulling forward, the ignorant and restless have been hindering advancement by unwisely listening to self-seeking demagogues who advocate radical and nonsensical action. The knave and the fool have both had a large following in the labor movement as the years have passed, but its fundamental soundness has enabled it to prevail against such handicaps and proceed ever onward to better things. The day is not far distant when intelligence will so dominate every nook and cranny of the movement that the fool will receive only pity and not credulity. He will be looked upon as entitled to guidance and help just as are the physically blind, but his chatter will go for naught. All things considered, the labor movement is truly an institution to excite wonder because of its achievements in spite of the many obstructions encountered on its journey down through the years.

The real democrat desires to work out his own destiny even though he knows others can do it better for him, but such a man never whines when he finds himself in difficulties which others have avoided by exercising better judgment. He knows that concentration and centralization of power often make it possible to move more rapidly and effectively, but he considers independence and the right to a voice in regulating his own affairs worth more. A man believing in real democracy, of course, must give up a certain amount of his individual independence in the interest of the mass, and trade unionists believe in just that sort of democracy. They are, however, jealous of centralizing too much power, hence the American Federation of Labor, recognizing trade autonomy, succeeded the old Knights of Labor and met with success beyond the fondest hopes of its institutors, and is not yet through with its triumphant march of achievement. It was a glorious day for the trade unionist of this continent when the old pioneers got together and brought into being this great democratic agent to fight the battles of the workers.

We have, for almost a year, been laboring under the delusion that we had discovered the champion ignoramus among San Francisco business men, when we heard one of them, while standing in front of a newspaper bulletin board where returns of the last Presidential election were being posted, say to a neighbor: "Louisville, Ky.—Where is that?" Edward F. Cahill, however, in "The Candid Friend," last Sunday, shattered the delusion by relating the following:

"A fine, robust looking young man was standing in the open door of a business house. He was importuned and listened. Then he said:

"'Portsmouth square? There's no such place in San Francisco.'

"How long have you lived here?" was the natural question.

"All my life," came the astonishing answer. "Then she elaborated about the Stevenson monument, and he assured her:

"There is no monument to any such a person in this city, and no such place as Portsmouth square."

"He became emphatic and a little irritated that she still appeared incredulous. For there she stood, looking at him as pityingly as he was looking at her. She hated to leave him like that, but had to, because the afternoon was slanting down the west."

Wit at Random

"The time will come," thundered the suffragette orator, "when woman will get a man's wages!" "Yes," sadly muttered a man on the rear seat; "next Saturday night."

Husband (at police station)—They say you have caught the fellow who robbed our house night before last.

Sergeant—Yes. Do you want to see him?

Husband—Sure! I'd like to talk to him. I want to know how he got in without waking my wife. I've been trying to do that for the last twenty years.—"Judge."

"Yes," said the man just back from the West, "when I went out to Montana I did what nearly every other tenderfoot does—bought one of those broad-brimmed felt hats like the ones stage cowboys wear, and put it on at the first opportunity.

"Mine wasn't the only one in town, but I felt conspicuous just the same. Somehow or other I hadn't acquired the knack of wearing it. One windy day—and, believe me, it can blow some in B—without half trying—I walked down the main street of the town holding onto my hat with one hand and my coat with the other. As I turned a corner the wind seemed to stop blowing, and I let go of the hat, when a sudden gust came, took it off my head and sent it rolling like a frightened hoop down the street.

"I started to give chase, when another hatless man—he was a sure-enough Westerner, too—took me by the arm and said:

"'Don't chase it, pardner; there'll be another one along in a minute!'"—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Manuel Quezon, the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, is responsible for the following story:

"One day in the city of Moscow I was attracted to a little child who was crying bitterly on one of the principal streets. His sobs soon brought a large crowd around him. He was a miserable-looking little wretch and his howls were loud and terrifying. An elderly woman stepped from the crowd and, placing an arm around the boy, asked, sympathetically:

"What is the matter, my child? Are you lost?

"The child sobbed on for a moment and then paused. He looked all around at the large audience he had assembled.

"Then, lifting up his voice, he shouted loudly:

"'Yes, ma'am, I'm lost. Will somebody take me home to Ivan Troubetskoy, champion clothier of the South End, who has just got in his new stock of spring overcoats, suits, neckties, shirts, hats, and umbrellas, which he will sell cheaper than any one else in the city?'"—"Everybody's."

A somewhat choleric gentleman, while waiting for his train, entered a barber's shop to be shaved. The barber was very deliberate in his movements, and the slow manner in which he applied the lather got upon the shavee's nerves. At last his patience gave way and he roared out: "Here! for heaven's sake hold the brush still and I'll wiggle my head."—Boston "Transcript."

"People who seek books from fiction section make some funny breaks," says a librarian of the Library of Congress. "I have made note of a number of these, but none of them amused me more than the request of a sour-looking spinster.

"She sternly demanded of me a copy of 'The Recollections of a Liar.' I told her that I didn't know it, but that I could give her 'The Recollections of a Married Man.'

"That will do," she said acidly. "It's practically the same thing."

Miscellaneous

YOUR CAUSE.
Mildred Hixley.

When by your cause you stand, its one defender,
And hear the jeers and anger grow more loud;
When greater ones than you, grave-eyed and
tender,
Look on your lone defiance from the crowd,
Then, then the joy of battle surges in you,
The splendor of the quite unequal strife,
And all the strength of soul and brain and sinew
Proclaims that you will win, and this is Life!

A certain sort of world-weary philosophy is wont to sigh over the loss of childish pleasures. We stay to watch the circus parade pass by and wonder where are all the gold and brilliancy of trappings which we saw in the days of childhood. Of course the gorgeous splendors never were there. We only saw them through the rosy glass of inexperience. Yet if this tawdry show has become no longer alluring, is it not true that other joys which once passed over our heads still weave their fascinations for us? The painter's art, the perfection of beautiful stuffs—not imitation but real velvet and lace—and the sparkle of true gems and a thousand forms of pleasure still remain. Here is a double lesson; first that we are never left without delights, though they are progressive in their nature; and second that this fact of progression means that the dearest joys of the present hour must some day be left behind, exchanged for that which is better.—Mary Stanhope.

Friendship is nothing else than perfect agreement in all divine and human things, together with kindness and affection; and, wisdom, indeed being excepted, I am not sure that any better gift has been given to man.—Cicero.

SUCCESS.

By George Matthew Adams.

In success, defeat is but an incident. Obstacles, stumbling blocks, disappointment in ideals—these things weave into and form the raiment to success. For success is a series of failures—put to flight.

Learn to walk past failure.

A few years ago a young man stood behind a New England counter as a clerk. Quiet, honest, faithful, yet a failure in the eyes of his employer, who one day drew aside the father of the boy and advised that the son be taken back to the farm for he would never become a merchant. Today if you will walk down State street, Chicago, you will behold this young man's monument—a tribute to the failures, disappointments and iron persistence of Marshall Field, who died the greatest merchant in the world.

Learn to walk past failure.

But success isn't measured in tangible assets. Lincoln left next to nothing in money standards. His success, though, is the marvel and inspiration of the ages.

Learn to walk past failure.

Success is largely a matter of personal viewpoint. It is impossible for you to fail permanently if you determine to succeed. Let each new day of your life, then, take invoice of its own self. Let it chalk up the failures with the successes—let it mark plainly the record. But inside of your own consciousness let nothing take from the image of your mind the knowledge that real success consists wholly in sacrificing temporarily in repeated failures that you may win permanently in worth while deeds done.

Learn to walk past failure.

American Federation of Labor Letter**Reads Like Romance.**

With the insistent demand of the railroad employees for increases in wages comes stories from financial papers of "What Might Have Been Discussing wages and railroad dividends, the "Wall Street Journal" recently said: "The stockholder has rapidly been pushed to the rear by the labor monopolies. During three typical years prior to the wage advances which began to come so thick and fast in 1909 it required 39.19 per cent of railroad gross income to pay the wage bill, against 42.95 per cent in 1912. During these few years the laborer has absorbed 3.76 per cent of gross earnings at the expense of the stockholders. Of course, this is the average and does not exactly apply to every additional road. On the basis of an increase of wages equal to 3.76 per cent of gross earnings, the Boston and Maine stockholders last year sacrificed to wage earners \$1,729,237, while the New Haven stockholders gave up \$2,441,483, and the Frisco shareholders sacrificed \$1,582,973. The entire railroad situation would not be totally different but for this rise in wages. Boston and Maine could have paid 7 per cent instead of 4 per cent last year, and New Haven could have paid 9 per cent and shown practically no deficit, instead of paying only 8 per cent and showing a deficit thereafter of nearly \$1,000,000." And then again if some of this railroad stock was put through a clothes wringer the roads would undoubtedly pay a large revenue on a capitalization based upon an actual physical valuation. In this connection it might be stated that the Southern Pacific Railroad, one of the best-paying pieces of property in the entire railroad world, can show a deficit at any time it is desirable to do so. Just a system of book-keeping, that's all.

A Good Lesson.

In a current issue of the "Coke and Coal Operator and Fuel Magazine" there appears an interesting item under the caption "Keeping Employees." It is as follows: "One phase of the efficiency of a conservative policy that now is getting serious attention is that of conserving the skill and experience of employees. A remarkable example of this form of efficiency is to be seen in the leather factories of Cornelius Heyl, in Worms, Germany. Of 4922 workers and officials in the Heyl factory, 1880 have been in the employ of the firm ten years and more, 892 in employ twenty-five years or more, 122 for forty years or more, and twenty-one for fifty years or more. More than one-third of the employees have been with the firm more than ten years, and more than one-sixth for a quarter of a century or more. An American expert brought face to face with these figures for the first time would be apt to exclaim that, if he were running the Heyl establishments, he would clean out the dead wood and get in a lot of bright young men. This would be natural. It is a common American policy to discharge men in the middle years of life and to employ young men who are hustlers; but there is a great economic waste in this American method."

This Refutes Calamity Howl.

The United States is enjoying a period of great industrial advancement and prosperity, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, on industrial activities, commerce along the great domestic arteries, and finances, as shown by industrial reports. The figures show imports of manufacturers' materials, exports of manufacturers, and agricultural products, movements of manufacturers' materials within the United States, activities of transporting agencies, and the supply and distribution of cur-

rency at the latest available dates. In practically all of these the figures of the fiscal year 1913 exceed those of the former high record year, 1912.

For Armor Plate Plant.

Indications are pointing toward a big steel plant to be owned by the United States Government, operated by the Navy Department and producing a large part of the heavy and expensive armor used in the protection of battleships. It strongly appears that party lines will be broken in a demand for the total demolition of what is known as the armor trust, as two Republican representatives, one Democratic Senator and the Democratic Secretary of the Navy are all working toward the same end. Already a bill has been introduced appropriating money to establish a plant, but it is not considered that the amount appropriated is anywhere near adequate to commence operations. It is asserted by the Secretary of the Navy that evidence is not lacking that the present price of steel armor is based more upon what the companies think they can get than what it costs. It has been shown that the government can produce armor for very much less than is now paid the armor trust. In fact, since the government has been dividing its orders between the three mills manufacturing armor plate it has totally eliminated competition and the Secretary's statement as to the charges made by the armor companies is based upon facts.

The Steam Shovelmen.

The executive council adopted a resolution to the effect "that it is the sense of the executive council of the A. F. of L. that an organization of Steam Shovelmen and Dredgmen should be formed and chartered by the American Federation of Labor; that such organization should be composed of the members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen and Dredgmen and the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen. That such amalgamated organization should have jurisdiction over Steam Shovelmen employed in construction and excavation work, with the exception of those employed in the coal and metalliferous mining industries, jurisdiction over the men in these last named industries being vested in the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, respectively," President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were instructed to arrange a conference of the representatives of the various organizations. The present arrangement is to have this conference August 20 at the Kaiserhof Hotel, Chicago.

Trade Union Dividends.

The reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union to the national convention which occurs at Nashville, Tenn., August 11-16, has been sent to the membership. The progress made by the organization so far as average earnings are concerned shows a steady and strong trend upward, with an average paying membership in 1909 of 44,921. The average earnings per member per year for that year were \$897. In 1910 the paying membership amounted to 47,848, with average earnings per member of \$953. In 1911, the average paying membership further increased to 51,807, with average earnings per member per year of \$974. In 1912, the average paying membership reached 53,807, with average earnings per member per year of \$992. The year 1913 showed a still further increase in paying membership, it reaching a total of 55,614. Average earnings also in 1913 reached the new high-water mark of \$1,023 per member. The total increase in wages from June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1913, was \$16,650,748. These figures are accurate, as the International Typographical Union collects its old-age pension upon a percentage of earnings basis, which gives to the international office accurate data.

GEO. C. THRASHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 12, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Wm. Christensen.

Reinstated: F. Crietz, E. McCormack, F. Hanlien, W. Isaacs.

Transfer withdrawn: Geo. Hagstrom, Local No. 76; Frank Balma, Local No. 47.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. J. Lombard, Local No. 247, Victoria, B. C.; Llew. H. Jones, Local No. 76, Seattle; R. E. Wagner, Local No. 10, Chicago.

Members will please observe an order of the board made some time ago and secure permission before contracting for engagements in Class C and D vaudeville theatres.

There will be a meeting of the price list committee Monday at 11:30 a. m. at headquarters. Any members with proposed changes, etc., will please leave same in office of the secretary or appear before the committee.

Members will please take notice the firm of H. N. White & Co., manufacturers of the "King" instruments are at this time unfair to organized labor.

Mr. C. Eckstein, member of the Market Street Theatre orchestra, has returned from a vacation of several weeks most of which he spent in Portland. He reports having had a fine time and is loud in his praise of the manner in which he was treated by the members of Local No. 99, who did everything possible to make his visit an enjoyable one.

Members are notified not to contract for any engagement whatsoever connected with the celebration of the N. S. G. W. in Oakland on Admission Day without the sanction of the board of directors.

M. Cabrera died August 3, 1913, on the train between Lordsburg and Deming, New Mexico, while en route to El Paso, Tex. Mr. Cabrera had been in poor health for some time past, being forced to give up his position at Coronado Beach only a couple of weeks ago, and was on his way to El Paso with the hopes that the climate would benefit him. He leaves a wife and family in Oakland. The remains were buried in Deming at the request of his relatives. The sincere sympathy of his many friends are with the family in this hour of bereavement.

H. Overbeck, Jr., of the Orpheum orchestra is taking a couple of weeks' vacation in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Steffen celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home on Twenty-first avenue on the evening of July 18th. Surrounded by their children and friends, scenes and memories of years gone by were revived. The evening was spent in dancing and games and at midnight a bountiful collation was served. After supper dancing was again indulged in until the early hours of the morning. Among those present were Messrs. Bone, Reinhart, Baier, Glen, Greenbaum, Suennen, Max Firestone, Logar and Kec. One of the features of the evening was an exemplification of the fine art of "rag dancing" by Mr. "Tony" Logar and Mr. "Jim" Kec.

Please settle with A. J. Giacomini for picnic tickets as committee wishes to close up the accounts as soon as possible.

UNION HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

United Laborers' Union No. 1, at its meeting on July 28th passed resolutions to join the Union Hospital Association in a body. Considerable interest has been manifested recently by members of the various unions and it is hoped the action

taken by United Laborers' Union will establish a precedent for other unions to follow.

Great credit is due Mrs. Dorothy G. Sullivan for her indefatigable efforts in behalf of the Association of which she is one of the prime movers. She has always been strongly identified with union labor. Her ambition is to advance the cause of the workers. In her hospital she not only wants to care for the man himself, but also for his family. In this effort she should, and no doubt will, have the support of the various unions.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The subject dealt with by "The Curse of the Golden Land," a two-part special Vitagraph feature to be presented at the Globe Theatre Saturday, August 16th, possesses an unusual interest for students of human nature. It tells the story of a Russian immigrant to America who climbs the ladder of fortune and establishes a good position for himself. Intoxicated by his success he forgets the wife and child he has left behind him and plunges into a whirl of social gayety. In order to contract a marriage which would advance him socially as well as in the business world, he plans to divorce his wife. Despairing at not hearing from her husband, the woman in far-off Russia also starts for America and, landing in New York, starts a hopeless search for him. She and her little son finally, by a strange coincidence, obtain work in the factory of which her husband is now the manager. The unexpected meeting of father and son brings the man to his senses and he realizes the wrong he is doing. A reconciliation follows and the proposed marriage is abandoned. The reunited husband and wife continue the battle of life together, each encouraged by the other's presence and companionship. "The Curse of the Golden Land" is billed for presentation at this theatre and is sure to meet with favorable comment from all who see it. The portrayal of the various characters is unusually good and the story of the play is filled with a heart gripping interest.

TAKE HIM AT HIS WORD.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address to the people at Vallejo, urged them to show greater consideration socially for the enlisted men of the navy, by receiving them in their homes and on other social occasions. It was good advice, but advice which no naval officer has a right to give. If naval officers want enlisted men shown social consideration by civilians, the shortest way to get it is to show that consideration themselves. If they want enlisted men received socially in the homes of civilians, all they need do is to set the example, by receiving them socially in their own homes. But so long as the naval regulations require the naval officer to treat the enlisted man as a social inferior, not to be admitted to association in the same circles, then any suggestion of naval authority that civilians so receive him is an imputation of the same social inferiority to those civilians.

We suggest that some Vallejo resident of unquestioned social standing take Secretary Daniels at his word and put the matters to the test. Let him give a little dinner party to which he shall invite three enlisted men, carefully picking those who in their personal qualities have all the attributes of cultured gentlemen, and three junior officers of other ships so that no question of immediate discipline may be involved. If the officers accept the invitation, and take it in good part, then the suggestion of the official head of the navy is justified. If they do not do so, then let Secretary Daniels be called on to answer to which social status a civilian gentleman belongs—that of an officer or of a man.—"California Outlook."

From hearing comes wisdom; from speaking, repentance.—Old Proverb.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The Department of Education announces the following schedule of free public lectures: Tuesday August 19th, Madison School, Clay, near Cherry, "Work and Aims of the City Health Department"—Dr. R. G. Brodrick; Thursday, August 21st, Francis Scott Key School, Forty-second avenue, between Irving and Judah, "A Trip to Egypt"—I. H. Morse; Friday, August 22d, Mission Grammar School, Mission, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, "From Jerusalem to Constantinople"—Henry Payot; Monday, August 25th, Franklin School, Eighth, near Bryant, "Tuberculosis and the Outdoor Life"—Dr. Wm. C. Voor-sanger; Thursday, August 28th, McKinley School, Fourteenth and Castro, "Where and What is California"—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fininger; Friday, August 29th, Portola School, Bacon and Girard, "Honolulu and Inter-Island Scenes"—Robt. J. Buchanan.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, lectures begin 8:15.

The executive council refused the application of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for jurisdiction over newspaper solicitors and newsboys, the American Federation of Labor retaining the right to charter organizations of this character.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 8, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Urmy absent; Delegate Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakery Wagon Drivers, Louis Bassenach, O. Plough. Beer Bottlers—John Karuza, vice Edward Horan. Upholsterers—Henry Von Sossten, vice L. Sausset. Typographical—Mrs. R. Hawkes-Bennett, James V. Tonkin, vice John Lesher and Philip Johnson. Stationary Firemen—Geo. N. Medford, vice R. J. Linehan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Bakers No. 24, stating that August Schneider had been notified to withdraw from Musicians No. 8. From Delegate Jonas Grace, requesting to be excused from attending meetings of Labor Day committee. From San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, stating that the Sperry Flour Company is unfair to organized labor. From Chief of Police White, in reference to Labor Day parade. From Machinists No. 68, enclosing donation of \$250 for the Light and Power Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on the saloon of J. King, Third and Mission streets. From the Light and Power Council, complaint against Engineers No. 64, taking Firemen into their organization. Telegram from International President of the Lady Garment Workers, relative to Cloak Makers' Union No. 8. From Delegate Ellison, report of the executive council's action relative to the Light and Power strike.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Steam Fitters No. 590, protesting against granting of charter to the Oil-burner Installers.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the San Francisco Church Federation, relative to Labor Sunday. From the Labor Day Committee of Santa Clara County, invitation to take part in the Labor Day parade at San Jose. From Light and Power Council, stating Cable Splicers will participate in celebration on Labor Day.

Referred to Label Section—From Retail Clerks' Union, enclosing a list of stores fair to their organization.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, enclosing list of firms unfair to organized labor.

From Sonoma County Producers' Federation, invitation to executive officers to meeting of Federation; request granted and Bros. McLaughlin, Gallagher and O'Connell appointed to visit Petaluma, Sunday, August 10th. From Petaluma Central Labor Council, invitation to President Gallagher to be the orator on Labor Day; referred to the president. From Delegates Thos. Shaughnessy and J. P. Jones of Steam Fitters Nos. 590 and 509, asking for leave of absence to attend international convention in Boston; request granted. From Post Office Clerks' Union, asking the co-operation of Council in bringing their 1915 convention to San Francisco; request granted. From Beer Bottlers' Union, advising Council to turn the \$200 donated to the Darrow Fund over to the Light and Power Council, and in case that Clarence Darrow goes to trial it will donate a like sum to his defense; request granted.

From Delegate Bonsor, proposed amendments to the constitution to take the place of Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article VI. Moved that the amendments be considered read for the first time, and printed in the "Labor Clarion"; carried. They are as follows:

Article VI—Elections.

Section 1. The election of officers and elective

standing committees of the Council shall be conducted by the Australian ballot system.

Sec. 2. All regular officers shall be elected at the last regular meeting in January, nominations being made only at the two preceding meetings, except when the nominees for an office all decline, when further nominations may be made on the night of election. In such case, the president is directed to postpone the hour to begin balloting. The secretary shall cause to be printed a numbered ballot containing the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically under the title of the office for which they have been nominated. The name of the union which the nominee represents in the Council shall also be printed on the ballot under his name. Where there is no contest for any office it shall be omitted from the printed ballot and immediately preceding announcement of the vote for candidates for offices in which there is a contest, the secretary shall cast the ballot of the Council for the uncontested nominee or nominees for their respective offices. When nominations shall have closed (at the meeting preceding the election) the president shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Council, a sufficient number of judges and clerks to take charge of election proceedings and secure an expeditious count of the ballots. The secretary shall cause to be erected in the building a sufficient number of voting booths to expedite the voting. The secretary shall deliver the printed ballots and the roll of members to the sergeant-at-arms not later than 7:15 p. m. on the night of election and the sergeant-at-arms, with the assistance of the judges, shall deliver a ballot to each delegate as they arrive at the voting place. The delegate shall proceed directly to a booth, mark ballot, fold same neatly and deposit it in a sealed receptacle to be provided. The sergeant-at-arms shall check each delegate when delivering the ballot and again when ballot is deposited. He shall also detach the ballot number and verify same. Balloting shall cease at 9:30 p. m., at which time the judges and clerks of election shall proceed to count without recess and report the result to the Council. A majority of the votes or ballots cast is necessary to elect. At every unsuccessful ballot the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be withdrawn each time until an election takes place. This rule to prevail, except in the case of elective committeemen, when a plurality shall elect. Installations shall be held at the first regular meeting in February. When the Council decides to elect a delegate or delegates, to an affiliated body or organization it has decided to affiliate with temporarily, nominations shall be called for at the meeting at which the Council determines to be represented in such body and nominations shall be open at the following regular meeting and the election shall take place at the next regular meeting (after nominations are closed) in the usual manner.

Sec. 3. When a vacancy occurs in any office, announcement of same shall be made in the Bulletin of the Council. At the first regular meeting of the Council following the issue containing official publication of a vacancy in any office, nominations shall take place and at the following regular meeting the election shall be proceeded with in the usual manner, except in the case of elective committeemen, when the method of election shall be determined by the Council immediately following nominations.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Reported having trouble with Native Sons in Alameda County; have applied for a boycott on Native Sons' parade. Printing Pressmen and Press Feeders—Strike in good shape; successful in diverting printing to union shops. Cloak Makers—Requested assistance of Council in negotiating wage scale and working agreement. Light and Power Council—Strike in good condition; Engineers have taken in as members 16 firemen who went

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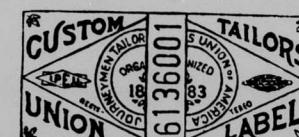
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

EDWARDS DAVIS, in his Allegory of Rhyme and Melody, "The Kingdom of Destiny"; THE VANIAS, in a Song Story, "A Fisherman's Betrothal," featuring Esther De Lour; THE THREE DU-FOR BOYS, The English Vaudeville Dancers; WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & COPELAND, presenting "The Burglar's Union"; WILL ROGERS, "The Oklahoma Cowboy"; WALTER S. "RUBE" DICKINSON, "The Ex-Justice of the Peace"; RAMSES in his Egyptian Temple of Magic; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES Showing Current Events. Last Week—MILTON POLLOCK and COMPANY in George Ade's New Comedy Playlet "Speaking to Father."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

back to work for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Sign Painters—Requested Council to have representatives present at Board of Supervisors Monday, to protest against the billboard ordinance. Upholsterers—Are not satisfied with conditions at the Occidental Bedding Company.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the request for a boycott on the firm of Norman & Sons be laid over for two weeks. Recommended that the question of jurisdiction between the Machinists and Steam Fitters No. 509 be referred to both locals to take up with internationals for a decision; concurred in. On the communication from the Light and Power Council for financial assistance, committee recommends that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of visiting unions to solicit funds to assist the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor connected with the Light and Power Council. Also recommends that the Light and Power Council be advised to renew its activities in reference to committee work looking toward the gathering of more funds for the fight. Committee recommends that the Council advance \$1000 to the Printing Pressmen and Press Feeders to be paid back if requested; concurred in. The secretary was directed to lend every assistance to the Cloak Makers' Union, and report to next meeting of committee. Report adopted.

Organizing Committee—Will meet on Monday evening, August 18th, at which time the question of organizing Oil-Burner Installers will be taken up. All unions interested to be notified.

Law and Legislative Committee—Will meet on Thursday evening, August 14th, at which time several important matters will be discussed.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Appointed to consider the charges against Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, met and organized by electing B. B. Rosenthal chairman, and F. B. Williams secretary. Committee reported as follows: There seems to be foundation for the charges.

Moved that Section 1 of Article I of the by-laws be suspended and that the Council meet at 7:30 p. m. next Friday evening. Amendment, that a special meeting be called for next Friday evening at 8 p. m. Amendment to amendment, that a special meeting be called for 7:30 next Friday evening. The motion, amendment and amendment to amendment were lost. Moved that the Council meet at 8 p. m. and adjourn at 9:30, at which time a special meeting will be called for the purpose of conducting trial of Local No. 6, I. B. E. W.; carried.

Unfinished Business—Moved to reconsider action of Council taken on the communication from the Hall Association; carried. Moved to postpone action on said communication for two weeks; carried.

Receipts—Laundry Workers, \$20; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Bartenders, \$16; Soda Water Bottlers, \$4; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Material Teamsters, \$12; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$6; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Molders, \$10; Butchers, \$12; Machinists, \$20; Box Makers, \$4; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$12; Granite Cutters, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Carpenters No. 1640, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$24; Elevator Conductors, \$6; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$4; House Movers, \$4; United Laborers, \$32; Leather Workers, \$2; Waitresses, \$14; Cracker Packers, \$12; Chauffeurs, \$4; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$562.50; Label Section, \$3. Total, \$885.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; "Bulletin," 30 cents; "Call," 75 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Western Union Telegraph Co., \$8.63; Postal Telegraph Co., \$12.54; W. N. Brunt Co., \$3.50; Light and Power Council,

\$562.50; Label Section, \$3; Printing Pressmen, \$1000; expense of committee to Petaluma, \$10. Total, \$1691.72. Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held August 6, 1913. Meeting called to order by W. G. Desepete at 8:30 p. m.

Roll Call of Officers—The following noted absent: President Benj. Schonhoff, excused; Vice-President Sister T. J. Mahoney; Trustee James French.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—George Parle, vice F. Weyler. Photo Engravers—Oliver Cullen. Retail Delivery Drivers—John Miller, vice James Lynch, and Robert Dennis, vice R. Cass. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From S. F. Labor Council, enclosing circular letter from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. From Machinists' Union, not desiring to participate in the Mechanics' Fair. From Ide Brothers Company, informing the Label Section that Mr. M. G. Moses, 160 Pine street, is now their representative on the Coast.

Referred to Agitation Committee—From Hatters' Union, asking for space at the Fair. From Tailors' Union, giving names of firms using the label. From Moving Picture Operators' Union, giving names of picture show houses using the label. From Machinists' Union, stating that their label is not used by any shop in this city. From Brewery Workers' Union, with the information that all breweries and malt houses are using the label. From Molders' Union, giving names of fair firms. From Garment Workers (Cutters) No. 45, giving names of manufacturers using the label. From Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, enclosing list of firms using the label. From Newspaper Solicitors, stating that the evening paper "The Daily News" is the only newspaper fair to their organization. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, giving names of stores whose owners have signed the new schedule. From S. F. Labor Council, enclosing circular letter from Garment Workers' Local of Boston, Mass. A communication from Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, giving names of firms using their label and stating that Blum Brothers' cap factory does not use the label and supply almost all the members of Musicians' Union with those caps without the label; motion to refer to Agitation Committee with instruction to secretary to inform Musicians' Union of this fact; carried. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, enclosing list of stores fair to them and calling them union stores; motion to instruct secretary to reply that these stores are not union stores for the reason that some of them do not employ union janitors and office employees; carried.

Bills—J. Chas. Green Company, posting posters, \$22.80; Samuel Printing Company, billheads, \$3.75; "Labor Clarion," subscription for July, \$1.25; James H. Barry Company, 1000 envelopes, \$4; Hall Association, rent for August, \$8; Wobbers, printing postals, \$2.25; Secretary, salary for July, postage and expenses, \$14.75; Financial Secretary, salary for July, \$5.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks—Report having visited the Mission Merchants' Association, trying to unionize the stores in the Mission, the merchants in that district complaining against the action of the Label Section in placing posters in that district which are asking the public not to patronize stores in the Mission district unless they can display a union card in their stores. Janitors—Report that they issue quarterly cards instead of buttons to their members, and that Cotillion Hall is unfair to them. Boot and Shoe Workers—Report that the men in the Frank & Hyman factory only work four days a week; asking the union men to demand the label.

Trustees report favorably on bills and the same ordered paid.

New Business—Motion to instruct secretary to explain to the Mission Merchants' Association the stand that the Label Section takes in regard to the posters; carried. Motion to ask Mr. Moses, the representative of the Bell Brand Collar Co., to advertise the names of merchants handling this product; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

E. GUTH, Secretary.



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Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

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AUGUST, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
- (114) Arnberger, T. R. 718 Mission
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
- (77) Bardell Art Printing Co. 343 Front
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
- (69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
- (3) *Bruni, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press. 935 Market
- (176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
- (39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press. 516 Mission
- (206) Cottle Printing Co. 3258 Twenty-second
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
- (46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
- (102) Fleming & Co. 416 Jackson
- (215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
- (107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
- (75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
- (127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
- (158) Hansen Printing Co. 258 Natoma
- (185) Iler Printing Co., Inc. 516 Mission
- (42) Jewish Voice. 340 Sansome
- (124) Johnson, E. C. & Co. 1372 Folsom
- (168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
- (50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
- (45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
- (23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
- (93) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
- (79) McElvaine Press, The. 1182 Market
- (1) Miller & Miller. 619 Washington
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman. 362 Clay
- (58) Monahan, John. 311 Battery
- (24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros. 928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
- (208) *Neubarth & Co. J. J. 330 Jackson
- (43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
- (87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
- (149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
- (104) Owl Printing Co. 215 Leidesdorff
- (58) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
- (187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
- (110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
- (143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
- (218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
- (83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
- (30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
- (145) *S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
- (84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) *San Rafael Tozin. San Rafael, Cal.
- (67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
- (152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
- (125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
- (178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
- (27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
- (88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
- (63) *Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
- (177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
- (51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co. 1071 Mission
- (35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
- (38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press. 2385 California
- (106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
- (34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
- (44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
- (76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
- (224) Foster & Futenick Company. 560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
- (225) John F. Hogan Co. 343 Front

- (175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
- (110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L. 545-547 Mission
- (200) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
- (232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company. 412-414 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
- (8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
- (121) California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) *Call The. Third and Market
- (40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
- (25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
- (94) Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
- (57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
- (119) L'Echo de L'Ouest. 620 Clay
- (123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
- (144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
- (60) *Post. 727 Market
- (61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
- (32) Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
- (84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) *San Rafael Tozin. San Rafael, Cal.
- (67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
- (7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery.
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver. 635 Montgomery
- (123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
 San Jose Engraving Co. 32 Lightston St., San Jose
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 826 Webster St., Oakland
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker
- Empire Theatre.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Fete Moir, with his wife, is spending a summer vacation in Monte Rio, as has been his custom for a number of years.

On Sunday, August 3rd, James P. Olwell Jr., and Miss Gladys Hoke of Sacramento were married at the home of the groom's parents, 266 Twelfth avenue. The bride and groom are spending their honeymoon at Guerneville, on the Russian river.

"His pen," wrote the editor of a writer who had finished life's journey "has caused princes and potentates to writhe." Calmly, serenely, and devilishly, the printer set it up to the effect that "his pen has caused quinces and potatoes to wither." And two days after there was a fresh mound in the printers' burying ground.

Louis Cooper, an old-time member of No. 21, who has been located in New York City for the past three years or more, is in San Francisco at present, having been summoned on account of serious illness of his mother.

Jack Seratt writes from Phoenix, Arizona, that he is much improved in health and that the climate of that State agrees with him.

E. A. Keller, Jas. Quane, A. S. McElhinney, Jos. H. Drips and M. E. Lewis are requested to communicate with Secretary Michelson.

E. K. Downer, located at Downieville, Sierra county, where he is employed on the "Messenger," writes an interesting letter and tantalizes the city worker with reference to the excellent trout fishing to be had in Sierra county. Mr. Downer is also interested in a gravel mining proposition and hopes that he and his associates will have struck the pay streak ere snow flies this winter.

A. J. Spellman left the first of the week for New York where he will spend a couple of weeks. He will be gone about five weeks, returning to this city via New Orleans, traveling from New York to the Gulf by water.

At the last meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society Harry T. Darr was initiated, and applications for membership were received from H. L. Carlisle, Robert B. McNabb, Ross C. Wilson and Neal Henderson.

The Chicago Typographical Union is now working under a new job scale which calls for a \$24 a week minimum. This is an increase of \$1.50 a week over the old scale. Every shop that had been paying the old scale signed the new one.

A newspaper dispatch from Jefferson, Ohio, says: "One of the most remarkable gravestones on record was placed in the cemetery here this week. It stands at the head of the grave of J. A. Howells, veteran editor of the Ashtabula 'Sentinel,' who died here recently. It consisted of the 'makeup' stone used by Howells for fifty years, during his evolution as printer's devil, printer and editor. On it is inscribed a verse written by William Dean Howells, the novelist, a brother of the dead man. The verse reads: 'Stone, upon which with hands of boy and man,

He framed the history of his time until Week after week, the varying record ran

To its half centuried tale of well and ill. Remember now how true through all those days

He was—friend, brother, husband, son—Fill the whole limit of your space with praise, There needs no room for blame—blame there was none."

"The boyhood of William Dean Howells was spent in the office of the 'Sentinel.' The father of William Dean and J. A. Howells was editor of the paper."

Funeral Work a Specialty

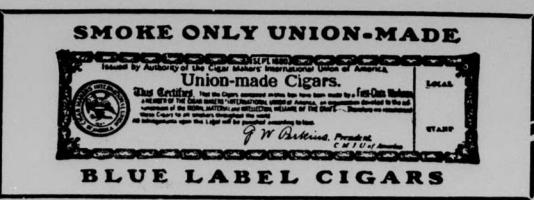
Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO



DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m. Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Copers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardiners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radobell, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, herein calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,
M. W. D. U., Local No. 226.
Office, 117 Capp Street. Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	Market 7581
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	Park 563
Baumans D.	Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach.	Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin.	Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utal St.	Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	Mission 6141
Brannan Bros.	
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road.	
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick, 617 Amazon.	Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore.	West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	West 1389
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	Mission 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission.	Mission 1683
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108½ 25th St.	Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	
Silver D., 234 Richland Ave.	Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co.	Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismarck St.	West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	
Union D., 3704 17th St.	Mission 5389
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	Park 1181
Carlson's D., 4220 Folsom.	
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	Market 2188
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	
Fairville R. D., 1450 Grant Ave.	Kearny 1429
National D., 654 Fulton St.	Park 5892
Parksid Cr., 1509 Haight St.	Park 4238

All Dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.

Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in labor circles during the past week: Henry Stewart of the riggers and stevedores, Bert Dougherty of the electrical workers.

A committee representing workmen employed at the Mare Island Navy Yard presented a petition to

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

UNION STAMPED SHOES FOR LABOR DAY WEAR

**The Largest and Most Varied Stock
of Union Stamped Shoes in the
United States Can Be Found Here**

**EVERY STYLE--EVERY LEATHER FOR
WORK OR DRESS WEAR IS SHOWN**

Every pair is guaranteed by our 32-Year Reputation for SELLING NONE BUT HONEST MADE FOOTWEAR, and our Small Profit policy means a saving to You of from 50c to \$1.50 on each purchase.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS



ALL
STYLES
PRICED
from
\$2.50
to
\$6.00

Personal and Local

Secretary Rogers of the Brewery Workers has gone to Stodard Springs for a two-weeks' vacation.

W. B. Hobro, J. A. Casserly, C. Gomez, J. Foran and G. F. Reynolds left last Sunday for Boston to attend the convention of the Plumbers' Union which opens August 18th. They will boost the Portola Festival during a meandering return trip.

Because of the unfair attitude of the Native Sons' band in Alameda County the Musicians' Union has requested the Admission Day celebration in Oakland be declared unfair by the Alameda County Central Labor Council. The attention of the San Francisco Labor Council has also been called to the matter.

Organizer M. R. Grunhoff of the Butchers' Union last week organized a union in San Diego with fifty-four charter members. Grunhoff is endeavoring to have the craft thoroughly organized on this Coast before the opening of the Panama Canal in order to be able to successfully cope with the immigration problem that is expected to confront the butchers at that time.

As has been the custom in years past the clergy of San Francisco, embracing all denominations, will observe Labor Sunday, on August 31st by delivering discourses from the pulpit on labor topics. It is also desired to have representatives of organized labor fill the pulpits of a number of churches on that occasion.

G. W. Hanger, representing the National Conciliation and Mediation Board, who has been selected to attempt mediation in the controversy between the conductors and trainmen and the Southern Pacific Company, arrived in this city Monday and immediately took up the question with the two interested parties.

Secretary O'Connell has arranged a conference with the Association of Employing Cloak Makers concerning the new wage scale of the Cloak Makers' Union, at which he expects an amicable agreement will be reached.

Garment Workers' Union No. 131 at the last meeting paid \$50 in sick benefits, paid a death benefit of \$100 and initiated 12 additional members.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 has voted a donation of \$25 per week to the pressmen and press feeders on strike in local job shops.

Secretary Giannini of Beer Drivers' Union No. 227 reports that the recent picnic given by the union at Grand Canyon Park was a great success and that if the holders of gate tickets will present the same at headquarters, 177 Capp street, the winners will receive their prizes.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has secured commodious headquarters in the new building at Sixth and Jessie streets. General Organizer Frank Merryfield has been elected to represent the union at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The union may elect two additional delegates to the convention at its next meeting.

Bookbinders' Union will give a picnic at Schenzen Park next Sunday. The committee in charge of the arrangements announces an interesting program of games, races, music and dancing.

Carmen's Union No. 518 reports a large and growing membership, candidates being initiated at every meeting of the organization.

The San Francisco Labor Council will assist the Post Office Clerks' Union of San Francisco in its efforts to capture the 1915 convention of the International Post Office Clerks' Union for San Francisco.

Will J. French addressed the Pile Drivers' Union last Wednesday night on the new compensation act. This organization is much interested in the measure because of the character of employment of its members and the large number of accidents resulting in injuries to them.

Many unions are indorsing the municipal railway bonds, among the latest to take such action being the molders, pressmen and painters.

POWER COUNCIL STRIKE.

The fight of the California Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is still on and little change in the situation has taken place during the past week. Reports from all districts to headquarters in this city indicate that the company is no better supplied with competent men now than during the first three weeks of the controversy and that light and power are being supplied only in a haphazard and unreliable manner which is most unsatisfactory to those who are dependent upon this concern for service. Wherever it is possible to do so patrons are shifting their connections to other companies, and in this way the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is suffering permanent loss.

The Light and Power Council has issued a financial statement covering the period from June 28th to July 31st, which shows that receipts amounted to \$13,766.75 and the disbursements for strike benefits, etc., totaled \$13,560.12, leaving a balance on hand of \$206.63.

A communication from the Light and Power Council sets forth that the electricians are financing their own fight, but the firemen and gas workers, the former numbering 89 and the latter 196, need financial aid. It requires \$1200 per week to meet the pay roll of the gas workers and \$670 per week to meet the expenses of the firemen. Affiliated unions are asked to contribute financial support to the unions on strike. The Labor Council has appointed the following committee to visit local unions to solicit funds for the A. F. of L. unions interested in the strike: Selig Schulberg, J. King, M. J. McGuire, Kenneth McLeod and J. J. Curran.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

President Gallagher, Secretary O'Connell and John P. McLaughlin of the executive committee of the Labor Council held a conference last Sunday at Petaluma with the executive officers of the Sonoma County Poultrymen's Association with a view of bringing about closer relations between the producer and the consumer.

The poultry raisers claim they are not getting a fair share of the proceeds from the business. While the consumer is paying good prices for such products the producer is doing business at a very low margin, and it is claimed the middle man is the large gainer at the expense of both the producer and consumer. It is hoped a plan may be devised whereby this condition of affairs may be altered, and further conferences will be held with that end in view.

TACOMA LAUNDRY BEGINS WORK.

The co-operative laundry, organized as a result of the strike of laundry workers in Tacoma, Wash., has succeeded in installing machinery and starting operations. The stock was oversubscribed and the management has the utmost confidence in the future of the venture. It is expected that with this one laundry, all the girls who are out on strike will be employed and that it will pave the way to the organization of all the other laundries in the city.

PAVILION DANCE

SUTTER AND PIERCE STS.

Every Wednesday and Sunday Evenings

GENTS 25 CTS. LADIES FREE
UNION MUSIC

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made